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at our friends who favor us with manuscripts ! publication wish to have rejected articles returned the must in all cases send stamps for that purpose.

#### Unprecedented Treatment of a President by Senate and House.

The Constitution distinctly requires that the President shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient. Nothing in the organic law is more positive than this mandate. It is not that the President "may" communicate his views to Congress; he "shall." From the beginning of our Government this constitutional intercourse between the Executive and the Legislature has been carried on with punctilious ceremony on both sides. WASHINGTON and JOHN ADAMS used to go sometimes to the Congress in person to impart the information and pronounce the recommendations. Since JEFFERSON became President all messages have been delivered in writing; but at no time has there been any relaxation in the ceremonious character of the approach by the Executive or in the respectful attitude of the Congress as recipient.

Suddenly, on Monday and Tuesday of the present week, the uniform practice and the unbroken precedent of six score years are suspended and violated. For the first time since the first session of the First Congress the message of an his constitutional duty as he under-American President, containing information of the state of the Union and conveying recommendations for the consideration of the Congress, has encountered at the Capitol not the prompt and respectful attention habitually accorded to such communications, but, on the contrary, ostentatious and almost contumelious manifestations of indifference, impatience, even disgust. This occurred both in the Senate and in the House. Nothing like it, we repeat, has occurred since 1789. The event is portentous.

The usual ceremony attending the reis illustrated in the record of the last preceding message, that of two weeks ago, in which Mr. ROOSEVELT urged that four new battleships be authorized in the naval bill:

" SPECIAL MESSAGE FROM THE PERSIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Vice-President then laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read, referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed."

Then follows the text of the message. In the House the same:

"The Speaker laid before the House a message from the President of the United States, which was read and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered printed.

The President no longer goes to the Congress himself with the information he has to communicate concerning the state of the Union and the recommendations he has to make, but his messenger and his missive have been treated invariably with the instant and respectful attention that a personal visit would command. The formalities of these occasions are known to all readers of the Congressional Record."

On Monday afternoon Mr. ROOSEVELT have some reason to believe he regards as among the most important he ever circumstance. The Senate had been the District of Columbia appropriation bill came up:

" Mr. GALLINGER - Mr. President, I move that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill (H. 8. 20,063) making appropriations to provide for the for other purposes.

" The motion was agreed to. Mr. Gallingar-The bill can be laid aside temporarily. I will call it up in the morning. The Vice-President The Senator from New Hampshire asks that the bill be laid aside temporarliy. In the absence of objection it is so ordeled. The Chair lays before the Senate a message from the President of the United States.

"Mr. ALDRICH - I would suggest that the reading of the message go over until to morrow morning, as the hour is late and there are but few Sena-

tors now present. " Mr. Longs - It has been given to the press " Mr. TELLER-That will not make any difference

" Mr. PORAKER I move that the Senate adjourn. The motion was agreed to and (at 6 o'clock and 45 minutes P. M.) the Senate adjourned until to-morrow, Tuesday, April 28, 1908, at 12 o'clock

meridian. Vice-President's desk, as if it were the resee the Senate aghast and appalled at

the prospect of several-minutes of Roose-RICH cynically alleging the lateness of semblance of respectful treatment; you strength in high class battleships. Nor is and riveted, so to speak. From the

that dignified body, perhaps the most conventional, most courteously patient and considerate assemblage of polite old | tioned in the Pacific. and middle aged gentlemen in the whole world, scurrying forth as if before the

hot blast of a pestilential sirocco. What a picture; but what a scandal to the orderly, constitutional government which the Fathers intended!

The Record does not show whether the document actually reached the House of Representatives before adjournment on Monday night. Certain it seems to be that for reasons unknown, possibly from an impulse common with politicians who the Association, William M. Laffan, 170 Nassau are candidates for popularity, the message was impounded and practically suppressed at the south end of the Capitol for about twenty-four hours after its emergence in the Senate from among the papers on Mr. FAIRBANES'S desk. We are expressing no opinion as touthe responsibility for this outrage and insult. But all through the darkness of Monday night, all through the daylight of Tuesday up to 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the President's constitutional budget of information of the state of the country, his recommendations as to needed legislation, his incidental remarks on moral subjects, his arguments, his preachments, his carefully elaborated and balanced passages of antithetical eloquence, his wicked multimillionaire, the multimillionaire's fool of a son and the fool's sister, the multimillionaire's foreign princess of a daughter-all remained imprisoned together in JOSEPH G. CANNON'S private office back of the Speaker's desk. Repeated and apparently derisory attempts to drag the message out into the sight of the members of the House were thwarted upon various parliamentary pretexts. For a whole legislative day this seriously conceived document, representing one of the highest functions of the Chief Magistracy itself, was the sport of the ironically inclined, the toy of partisan tactics, the object of mock deferential inquiries from the floor. When Mr. CANNON saw fit to produce it, late on Tuesday afternoon, the message received the ultimate insult in that ignoble form

> ponement to the Greek kalends. In speaking of this unparalleled treatment of a Presidential message as scandalous THE SUN means all that the word scandalous signifies. There is no excuse for the unpleasant incident. Mr ROOSEVELT'S teachings may have become a bore to both Senators and Representatives, but he is President and he is doing stands it. Fidelity to his oath requires him to submit to the Congress information "from time to time," and his own judgment alone must determine the frequency of the intervals. His oath requires that the information shall be "o the state of the Union," but if Mr. Roose-VELT interprets this to mean information of the state of his own mind there is no constitutional remedy.

of reference which corresponds to post-

Congress, too, must do its duty and listen patiently and respectfully, with whatever fatigue. That Senators and Representatives are weary of Mr. Roosk-VELT's exhortations is no they should combine to boycott him. Any such manifestation of impatience and displeasure goes beyond Mr. ROOSEVELT the individual and injures the dignity and prestige of the great office he holds.

Mr. Lodge was right in his impulse if unsuccessful in his effort.

## Our Ten Year Naval Programme.

It seems to be settled, so far as the United States Senate is concerned, that although only two first class battleships will be begun this year an equal number of vessels of the same or of a superior type will be started in every year of the decade 1908-18. This means that when the twenty Dreadnoughts thus authorized are completed we shall have fortyfive battleships, none of which was begun before 1893. Let us compare this prospective result with the expected dimensions of the German and Japanese navies in fighting units. Accepting as trustworthy in most par-

latest book on the subject, "The Admiralty of the Atlantic," by Mr. PERCIVAL A. HISLAM, we find that Germany now has twenty-two completed battleships sent to the Congress a message which we and six under construction, while in pursuance of the latest revision of her naval programme four battleships of the wrote. The Record for that day contains | Dreadnought or a still more powerful not a trace of a headline announcing the type will be laid down this year and every year up to and including 1911. engaged with miscellaneous business and | The fulfilment of this plan would add sixteen first class battleships to the twenty-two battleships. Most of the existing ones, however, are inferior in efficiency to the Dreadnought type. But suppose that Germany should continue, expenses of the Government of the District of Co- as probably she will, to begin four Dreadlumbla for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1909, and | noughts annually during the nine years 1912-20. If such a supplementary programme should be resolved upon and the last of the ships thus authorized should have been made ready for sea, which would be some time in 1924-it takes somewhat less than four years to complete a battleship in the German shipyards Germany would have seventy-four battleships, of which more than fifty would be of the Dreadnought or a higher class.

We should have, as we have seen, at the same time forty-five battleships, of | and would not have felt it. That, howwhich, however, only twenty-two would | ever, is no affair of ours. The fact of be of the Dreadnought or Delaware type. present importance is that DAVIS has Germany would surpass us as regards units of the greatest fighting efficiency has returned to Washington, presumably in the proportion of more than two to | with the idea of going through the form Behind the lines of the formal record one. Moreover, in 1924 Germany will you can see the message emerging from have much outstripped Great Britain a pile of miscellaneous business on the herself in the number of Dreadnoughts novel glory of last December and the sad unless the British Government is faithpert of the Pension Committee on a claim- ful to Mr. Asquirn's promise that next radiant with expectation, instinct with for a \$7 increase or a petition from some | year and thereafter the number of first | purpose. As he said to his friends in the crank in Oklahoma or Oregon; you can class battleships laid down annually shall be greatly increased. We should bear in | in my socks and shake my boots in the mind, too, that Germany's sea power will | Vice-President's affrighted face and tell veltian rhetorie; you can hear Mr. ALD- not be involved in a worldwide struggle; her colonial and commercial interests can octopuses and the miscellaneous hellions the hour and the paucity of the audience; be cared for by armored and protected of Wall Street." All of which in a way you can discern the agitated Senator cruisers. Her contest for maritime he did a few days later. And everything LODGE, next personal friend of the Ad- ascendency will be one of bloody and looked so smiling and secure. Arkansas

can hear the hearty yeas with which the it easy to foresee when Britain can avoid foothills around Eureka Springs to the entire Senate hails Senator FORAKER's the necessity of keeping a considerable proposal to evade the impending calam- fraction of her battleships in the Mediterity by adjournment, and you can observe ranean, although since the Anglo-Japanese alliance she has been able to recall those (five) which six years ago she sta-

Now let us glance at the figures relat ing to Japan, which in respect of units of great fighting efficiency now ranks fifth among naval Powers, although ten years ago the Mikado's navy contained but five battleships, only three of which were less than twenty years old. Mr. HISLAM points out that at the present moment Japan is building the most formidable battleships in the world, exceeding the Dreadnought somewhat in displacement and materially in armament. Between 1809 and 1904 Japan added ten battleships to her navy, and between 1905 and 1907 continued to lay down battleships, to say nothing of the seven captured from the Russians. The figures for 1907 show that she then had thirteen efficient battleships built and four building. Recent experience has proved that Japan can in her own yards and from her own works build and arm a battleship more quickly than can Britain or Germany, France or the United States.

One thing is evident, namely, that Japan goes on at her present rate of naval expansion she will before long compel us to keep permanently in the Pacific as many first class battleships as we now have in that ocean. As we cannot hope to maintain more than about the same number in the Atlantic we should be quite powerless to-cope with the concentrated strength of Germany

### The Recovery of San Francisco.

Some interesting figures shown in a bulletin issued by the California Promotion Committee remind us how admirably the citizens of San Francisco have worked toward rehabilitation and what feebleness and delay have marked the efforts of the municipality in this respect. Citizens, as individuals or associated as corporations, have constructed since the earthquake and fire residence and business buildings to a value of more than \$117,000,000. This fine showing they have made while meeting the enormous additional demands on their resources required for restocking their warehouses and stores, replanting their factories, refurnishing their homes, even replenish-

ing their wardrobes. So nearly have the citizens wholly restored conditions for work and residence that practically all who were forced for a time to seek homes in neighboring bay towns have resumed residence in San Francisco. Before the fire the city had a population of about 500,000 and to-day its estimated population is only 15,000 less than that number. What was necessarily done to make a habitable city is shown in that immediately after the fire there was housing accommodation in San Francisco, and much of that provisional, for but 175,000.

Opposed to these and other figures which prove that courage has directed the hard work done by individuals is the showing that in the two years since the catastrophe the municipality as a recreative force has stood almost idle. In that time the city government has spent but a little more than \$3,000,000 "for rehabilitation and permanent improve-

ment." It is pleasant to note that while material conditions are rapidly assuming satisfactory shape the city's health has, also largely through individual efforts, been well looked after. Under date of April 13. Dr. BLUE, who is the United States health officer in charge, wrote on this subject to Mayor TAYLOR: "I beg to state that in consequence of the vigorous campaign of sanitation the residences and places of business are cleaner than ever. No case of human plague has occurred for sixty days and there are no cases under suspicion."

## The Proudest Boast of Our Civiliza-

tion." The Hon. WILLIAM A. RODENBERG of the Twenty-second Congress district of Illinois is conservative in his opinion of the protective tariff system. On Monday he informed his fellow members of the ticulars the statistics presented in the | House that:

"The protective tariff policy of the Republican party constitutes the proudest boast of our civiliza-

Extremists have asserted that the Dingley tariff law, the latest expression of the Republican protective tariff system, was directly inspired from heaven and was a flawless, perfect statute. Mr. RODENBERG is not one of these. He admits that "no law devised ever possessed the element of perfection." But Mr. RODENBERG is a man of restrained utterances, who prefers to err on the side of understatement.

## Let Up on Jeff Davis!

A suit for \$25 entered in one of the Arkansas courts reminds us, rather unpleasantly than otherwise, that such a person as the Hon. JEFF DAVIS still exists. The complainant, Mr. W. J. PARKS, insists that he conducted JEFF's campaign in Logan and Scott counties and that he is entitled to the money he now claims. It seems a ridiculously small amount when we consider that the services were rendered in 1900, when DAVIS ran for Governor. JEFF ought to have paid the bill long ago when he was flush survived the recent Arkansas deluge and of being a Senator.

But what a difference between the realities of the moment! Then JEFF was Ozark country: "I'll go down that aisle him what I think of the corporations, the ministration. loyally endeavoring to deadly concentration, for which she needs seemed to be unanimous for Davis, secure for the communication even a to husband at home all her available almost permanently safe, nailed down

Quachita River on the south, and from old man GREENHUT's riverside poker

room to the Indian Territory line on the west, everything seemed to be as settled as a December smokehouse. Well could our JEFF leave Arkansas to its own devices while he took a whirl or two at the myrmidons of ill gotten capital, and tempestuous would be the uproar thereof at home.

And now! Hardly was his back turned and even before the Washington bootblacks had ceased to wonder when they would get a job on those boots, the enemy in Arkansas had begun to emerge from their hiding and get busy. In fact, JEFF's speech in the Senate had hardly passed out of mind when an urgent summons sent him hustling back to Arkansas, every pocket bursting with first aid to the injured, and presages of calamity surcharging the very air. So it turned out. The primaries went against JEFF. He was beaten, horse, foot and dragoons. His following dwindled to the point of occultation, his influence vanished in the crash, his "pull" resumed its place among upwholesome vapors, and to-day he is a voice without an echo, a hero without a background, a vaulting, prancing knight errant without a charger or a windmill. Nobody in Arkanses now cares whether he treads the floor of the Senate in his "sock feet" or what he does with his boots. No more will the Ozarks or the river bluffs reverberate with pride and joy his bawls in Washington. His comb may be worn high or low for all they care. His trousers may bag at the knees and never thrill them. He is down and out, after a career at the national capital covering less than two hours and one

speech already forgotten. W. J. PARKS of Springdale ought to call in that litigation. This is no time to rush the Senator with a claim for \$25. Better, far better, give him enough for a hair cut, a shampoo and a bargain counter suit of clothes. Then his friends won't know him and all will be well.

The American Protective League has been found guilty of criminal libel in a United States court. Has the judiciary no gratitude to, no respect for, the keystone of the

AUSTIN, Tex., April 28.—In a public speech here last night Senator J. W. Ballar offered to sell for \$1,000 all the property he owns in Texas except 600 acres of land and to give the \$1,000 to charity.—

It begins to look as if Mr. JOSEPH BAILEY'S political assets in the Lone Star State would be dear at the price.

Canada's population to-day is about the same as that of the United States in 1805. Its railway mileage is about that of this country in 1858. The pace of railway construction in the Dominion may be shown by total mileage for different periods, thus: . 5,574 | 1897 ... .11,691 | 1907 ... .16,437

Railway business has increased during the last ten years much more rapidly than has construction. Within that time there has been a gain of 70 per cent. in mileage. There has been an increase of 134 per cent. in passenger traffic and of 153 per cent. in freight traffic, measured in number of passengers carried and tons of freight hauled. Capitalization a mile is \$56,995, and total capitalization in round figures is \$1,550,000,000. Passenger earnings for 1907 were \$45,730,652. and freight ea of \$141,468,751. Operating expenses were

Within the next five years enough new rails will be laid to give Canada a system of more than 30,000 miles in total length.

We may take off our hats to the Commonwealth of Australia when we study some phases of her statistics. Her deserts are in rather excessive supply and her total white population is only about that of the city of New York, but she is certainly a wonderful illustration of colonial development. She counts the value of her total products

in a year, agricultural, animal, mineral and manufacturing, at \$700,000,000, and perhaps in proportion to population no other land has ever reached this sum or very nearly approached it. Her imports and exports for a year have nearly touched the grand total of \$850,000,000, or about \$220 per capita of the population, while her mother country, the United Kingdom, sells and buys abroad annually only about \$100 worth of supplies for each inhabitant. Her wheat crop has doubled in value in fifteen years, though grazing continues to be her largest agricultural industry; and even if Australia does have social troubles of her own the average condition of her working people indicates a high degree of comfort, and the proportion of her wage earners who own the houses they live in is said to be larger than in any other country in the world.

This is doing very well for a country that seventy years ago was still chiefly known as a convict colony; and Australia has not yet measured the amplitude of her resources. The wonder grows the more the continent is studied. Western Australia, for example, is now investigating the possibilities in West Kimberley, the most northern division of that State. It is reported, as the result of field work last year in only a part of that division, that it contains more than 1,000,000 acres of land that is perfectly suitable for the cultivation of tropical products. They are talking buoyantly of giving the world any amount of cotton and cocoanuts within ten years or so.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Str. One of you respondents in demanding that "The Star Spangled Banner" be printed in full in school text ooks cares little for the feelings of Englishmen. The great English Cardinal, John Henry Newman gave us the following definition of a gentleman is one who does not give offence." Are not the Americans that object to all the verses of our national anthem on the ground that some of them might give offence as patriotic as those that want he full text? True patriotism is not nourished on hatred for other nations any more than one's love for one's mother is fed on hatred for other people's mothers. Let us foster the spirit that prompts objection to anything that gives offence. We cannot be true Americans without at the same time being true

> The New Indictment Not to all brutal multis Are railroad crowns assigned; Nor can they be with fervor

gentlemen, and we cannot be gentlemen if we care

nothing for the feelings of others.

NEW YORK, April 28.

Not all rich malefactors Can argue or insist Till qualified for joining The Ananias list Now any grasping rich man

May hobnob with the great

To draw the Roosevelt thunder

As practical defined.

In messages of state. So frail is human nature Since time its course has run That almost any fellow May have a fool for son.

MCLANDSURGE WELSON

THOUGHTS FOR DENVER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It could not fail to be profitable at Denver if the Democratic national convention were to order that the presiding officer begin the proceedings by reading Mr. Rayner's speech of last week in the Senate. Nor would it be "sending buckets into dry wells" if the convention devoted even two or three days to a discussion of the themes treated by that | speech, the one made by Mr. Justice Harlan at the Kentucky dinner three or four months ago and the President's last special mes-

sage to Congress. In the old issues symbolized by Tory, Whig and Democrat the party which will by its delegates assemble in Colorado had the best of it, but in later years the Republican party has invaded the Democratic territory of its enemy. Bryan declares that Roosevelt has appropriated his labels and emblems. At any rate, Roosevelt had in 1904 a popular vote of 2,545,515 over Parker and 336 electoral votes against only 140 for the Democrat. Bryan has not disclosed the States wherein he is to get a majority of popular or electoral votes with which to overcome the results in 1896, 1900 and 1904. Some one has said, perhaps it was Tilden,

that it is useless for an opposition candidate for the Presidency to expect to win unless he can start with two-thirds of the voters on his side, so great is the power of patronage the "ins" can exert. Probably Bryan fancies that there will fly to him a portion of the Rooseveit vote, but on what theory? Can Bryan bid higher for nationalist or socialist votes than can Roosevelt or his assignee?

Southern States have probably discovered it is not likely that the election of Bryan to be President will remove the restraints imposed by the Fourteenth Amendment on the power of a State to compel a railroad to transport merchandise or passengers for a less sum than a reasonable compensation for use of the property employed in the transportation, no matter how many Judges must unite in an order of injunction. But it is very likely that the effect of the next November election may induce Congress to attempt to deprive each State of the control it now lawfully has of the financing of its own corporations engaged in commerce, and to attempt to prescribe the relations that shall exist between those corporations and their agents and between both and the public.

Bryan has committed himself to the constitutionality and expediency of a Congressional requirement of Federal license or charter of State corporations commended by Roosevelt as a condition precedent of doing interstate business. He may not yet have fully approved Roosevelt's project of amendment of the Sherman law of 1890, of which Federal registration, license and control of State corporations are the essence.

It will be for the delegates who will assemble in Denver to consider whether the time has passed when they can rally a majority of the electoral voters next November to uphold the policy outlined by Mr. Rayner or whether the country is to follow the lead of Roosevelt or his assignee, and follow simply because no party will lead in direction opposite to that which will

probably be prescribed in Chicago. If there has been doubt regarding the policies that the President will endeavor dictate in Chicago it has been removed by his latest utterance to Congress. That body is to give to the Interstate Railway Commission more power to control "the accounting system" of State railway corporations, however dissociated from interstate business. The commission is to have authority to examine not only the books of State corporations but the private business of its officers. There is to be a pretence of confining national examination and supervision to interstate transportation for hire, but the real end sought is the exercise of a general visitatorial power by Congress over State corporations if they do any in-

terstate business, however small. Any and every future President is to be empowered to decide when and how far State corporations can restrain competition. These are the latest utterances by the

President. "Power should unquestionably be lodged somewhere in the executive branch of the Government to permit combinations which will further the public nterest, but it must always be remembered that as regards the great and wealthy combinations through which most of the interstate business of to-day s done, the burden of proof should be on them to show that they have a right to exist. No judicial ribunal has the knowledge or the experience to determine in the first place whether a given coinbination is advisable or necessary in the interest of the public. Somebody, whether a commission er a bureau under the Department of Commerce and Labor, should be given this power. belief is that ultimately we shall have to adopt a national incorporation law, though I am well aware that this may be impossible at present.

The State corporation must demonstrate to the President or an executive bureau its right to exist. Will the Denver convention stand for that?

Perhaps the Democratic national convention to assemble in that city will deem it worth while to consider how much power over its commerce will remain reserved to each State, its voters and Legislature. when Congress shall have regulated the rights, duties and liabilities, civil and criminal, of State corporations, their directors and managers and their use of corporate

property. The issue presented by the President in his last message to Congress is not, as will be seen, between oligarchy and democracy, the few and the many, the classes and the masses, but between each State and the Government at Washington.

The prerogative power of the Executive has grown so great within the last threequarters of a century that it formulates national issues not only for its own party adherents but for every party in the land. Party issues are now made by the President's policy. Hence the constant emission by the President of messages to Congress. He is the national "boss" of his party unless and until that omnipotence shall have been repudiated by his party in a national convention.

BALTIMORE, April 29:

Compliment for an Eminent Albanian TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am just is unquestionably an American Jeffersonian true ocrat as is ex-Governor David Bennett Hu of Albany, N. Y., as is Senator John Warwick

Daniel of Virginia, as was ex-Governor Samuel

Jones Tilden of New York, and as was United States

Senator A. P. Gorman of Maryland. The very best thing and the very greatest thing that we, the Democratic party of the United States could do now to grace the United States Government and also to grace the Democratic party and ill the other parties that exist in the United States that are in favor of real reform is to call ex-Govrnor David Bennett Hill of Albany, N. Y., from the retired list and ask him to accept the nomination for President of the United States. If Mr. David Bennett Hill does accept the nomination this year, nominate him and then elect him. I think that Mr. Hill would accept the nomination for President of the United States this year if he is asked to accept. If ex-Governor Hill were elected

to the Presidency he would unquestionably be a more satisfactory President than would any of the other candidates who are now mentioned for Presi-Ex-Governor Hill is a real reformer and not a sham reformer, and Mr. Hill ought to be elected SAMUEL SANDERS.

ACONA, Miss., April 28. Algebra. Knicker-Roosevelt has been called energy raised

Bocker-Well, he has raised Cain to the Dth power,

THE DEMOCRATIC SITUATION. Colonel Bryan's Place in His Party as It

Seems to an Old School Democrat. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SQX-Sir: Some f the assertions made by, ' Democrat of he Old School" appear to be is need of frimning, for, like the carly accounts of Mark Twain's death, they are "slightly exaggerated," to say the least. Thus he says that when "he [Bryan] was nominated the first time a million Democrats threw their votes away on Simon Buckner of Kentucky, he actual number was 133,424, according to

the political almanaes for 1902. Just a slight shrinkage, that's all. But this error leads one to suspect that the old school Democrat has allowed his anxiety for party success to and him into false positions. Thus, he says hat the above named "million the second Bryan-McKieley campaign (1900) for McKinley; if so about a million Republicans must have voted for Bryan, since McKinley's vote is given as being only 96,335 greater in 1900 than in 1896, while Bryan lost 144,817 between 1866 and 1900.

"A Democrat of the Old School's" opposition to the initiative and referendum does not appear to take into account some fundamental facts of the Democracy, such as the town meeting in New England, local option in many of the States of the Union, and the gradual extension of initiative by the people. Apparently he believes that representative government is the summum fonum, whereas appears to be a stage in the progress of emocracy. On the question of Government ownership

of railroads to matter concerning the adisability of which I am not here expressing any opinion), how would it de to provide (by amendment to the Constitution if necessary) that no officer, agent or employee of the Clovernment shall be allowed to vete at all during the term of his office, agency or employment, or for six months thereafter? I understand, but do not assert, that something similar to this prevails in Australia with good results. And considering the present state of "high" poliica something of the kind would appear to be demanded in this country, with the addiion that if any officer, agent or employee of the Government shall take part in any election, convention or other or she shall thereby forfeit his or her office, agency or employment, as the case may be and shall not thereafter be sligible to hold any office, agency or employment under the United States for a specified term of years. That would dispose of "perticious partisan activity," even under the apostles of civil service reform.

But what "gets me" is how one man can force himself on an unwilling country or even on the unwilling party, as "A Democrat of the Old School" virtually asserts of Bryan! My ntellectuals are not equal to the digestion of that thought, and yet I semetimes think myself am an old school Democrat!

Let us go back to fundamentals, "equal rights for all, special privilege for none," and consider what that means when applied to present day conditions. Then if the initiative and the referendum coupled with the reoall commend themselves to as as the most convenient means for securing the end of equal rights for all, special privilege for none," let us adopt them as working tools, even if they do not agree with old concep-"Progress is the order of the age. NEW YORK, April 29.

HOUSE OF LITTLE NEUL. Where Dickens Conceived His Famous Story-Place to Let. From the Pall Mall Carette The announcement that the house in Bath

where in 1840 Charles Dickens first conceived the idea of his immortal Little Nell in "The

character in prose fiction was a greater favorite with Landor. He thought that upon her Juliet might for a moment have turned her eyes from Romeo, and that Desdemona might eyes from Romeo, and that Desdemona might have taken her hairbreadth escapes to heart, so interesting and pathetic did she seem to him; and when some years later the circumstance I have named was recalled to him, he broke into one of those whimsical bursts of comical extravagance out of which arose the fancy of Boythorn. With tremendous emphasis he confirmed the fact, and added the comical extravagance out of which arose the fancy of Boythorn. With tremendous emphasis he confirmed the fact, and added that he had never in his life regretted anything so much as his having failed to carry out an intention he had formed concerning it; for he meant to have purchased that house, 35 St. James's square, and then and there to have burned it to the ground, to the end that no vector association should ever descents the meaner association should ever desecrate the birthday of Nell. Then he would pause a little, become conscious of our sense of his absurdity, and break into a thundering peal

absurdity, and break into a thundering peal of laughter."

Thus, in his somewhat ponderous fashion, does John Forster tell the story. It is certainly a great pity that the novelist did not carry out his expressed wish to purchase the house in Bath; but at that time he did not think he could afford it. It seems Dickens had gone to America, meanwhile, and was sojourning there when Forster's "Life of Landor" reached him. In allusion to the fact that he (Dickens) had himself intended to tell the story in "cold print," he wrote to John Forster Irom America: "I see you have told, with what our friends would have called won-derful accuracy, the little St. James's square story which a certain faithless wretch (C. D.) was to have related."

#### Daniel Boone as a Judge. From the Kansas City Star.

The first murder north of the Missouri Rive recorded in history was committed in December, 1804, and the criminal was indicted by the first Grand Jury that assembled borth of the Missouri River after the cession of the erritory to the United States. The preliminary hearing was held before Daniel Boone, who placed the accused in a jail in When the jury assembled it was found that elever of the twelve could not write their names. The one who could sign his name was chosen foreman The indictment which they famed after great labo was a curtous one and of special interest as the indictment drawn in Lauisiana Territory under the United States Government. It reads as

"That one James Davis, late of the district of St. Charles, in the Territory of Louisiana, laborer, not having the fear of Gos before his eyes, but being moved and seduced by the instigation of the devil, on the thirteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four (1804), at a place called Femme Osage, in the said district of St. Charles, with force of arms, in and upon William Hays, in the peace of God and the United States, there and then feloniously, wilfully and with malice aforethought, did make an assault, and that the same James Davis, with a certain rifle gun, four feet long, and of the value of \$5, then and there loaded with gunpowder and one leaden builet, with said rifle gun the said James Davis, then and there in his hands had and heid, red and killed William Hars."

A true bill was found against James Davis, and was bound over to appear for trial. His ball bond was fixed at \$3,000, which Daniel Boone signed. There must have been extenuating circumstance connected with the murder, for Davis was cleared when placed on trial.

Theodore's Roar for Four More. "Four battleships," said Theodore, I want-and want exactly four No less, no more.

T'll give you two," Nunk Sammy said

Now you be good and go to bed

And rest your head." want four battleships, I do! You shall not cut my want in two!

"I'll give you just two battleships Now quit your crying, close your lips-You'll get the pips." "I want four ships," cried Theodore,

Than four, four, four Big boys like you ought not to bawl such expensive toys at al You've got the gall!

want my ships one, two, three, four, And till I get 'em I will rosr,' Quoth Theo fore

ROBERTUS LOVE.

# WRATH OF A BREWER.

The Beer Makers of America and Their Product Defended.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sec W. K." knows people who have idle capital and wish to invest in breweries can refer him to a gentleman who will give him the names of fifteen or twenty breweries that are for sale in New York and vicinity, and cheap at that. If the brewing busines would bring the enormous returns that "if W. K." thinks it does the owners of those breweries would not think of selling the properties and sacrificing their business interests. As to the thousands of barrels of im ported beer sold daily in this country Monahan has shown by statistics that ther is very little imported beer consumed i comparison with the domestic product, out

one-fifth of one per centi-It is pathetic to observe the ignorance it. W. K." displays in regard to the breaker of beer in this country; he is told and believe it to be a fact that the browers use group up hulls of corn to which some other del terious and cheapening substances have been added and out of which all the starch and glucose have been taken. It makes a brew er's blood boil to read such nonsense, and a is hard to conceive how a man who know absolutely nothing about a subject can have the nerve to write about it for publication Let him go to any brewery and observe the manufacture of beer and he will find that there are no substances used which are kept a secret, nor is there anything hidden from any visitor who wishes to come and inspecthe brewery. As to the statement that the beer is aged quickly and unscientifically, it is a recognized fact that the beer in German is much younger when it comes on the mar ket than in this country, that is, it undergoes a process of shorter storage in German

than it does in America.

To revert to starch and glucose taken out of the corn, as "H. W. K." writes, I would advise that he take up this study without delay; then he would not make himself ridiculous next time he writes about these ingredicts for there is no glucose in corn in the certain process it can be converted in theore, and for his further information a certain process it can be converted in glucose; and for his further information it may be stated that the browers who do employ corn use only the inside of the grain after all hulls have been removed, and she very same corn is used in preparing breakfast foods which are fed to babies and adults with very beneficial results.

If "H. W. K." knews of only one brewery which employs malt and hops in the production of its product it shows again how very little he knows what is going on in the industry. There are a great number of breweries in America that make a type of dark beer in America that make a type of dark beer in the product of the state of

as pure and as wholesome as any as pure and as wholesome as any Munich or other brand imported in which nothing but mait and hops are used. On the other hand the light pale beers where rice and corn are partly used are brewed after the Pilsener type in which rice is partly employed as a substitute for mait. As to the assertion that the American beers are only fit to be drunk in homosopathic doses

are only fit to be drunk in homosopathic doses I wish to refer him to our increase in consumption of beer in America. This does not show that our beers are not fit to drink, and as to the assertion that our beers cause kidney and all sorts of diseases I beg to say and am willing to wager that any person drinking our domestic product will remain in as good health as long or longer than another person drinking the foreign or imported product. There is one true word "H. W. K. Says, and that is that America can make just as good beer as any country on the globe, but he forgets to mention that America is actually making as good beer as any country on the globe. gets to mention that America is actually making as good beer as any country on the globe. He also seems to forget or probably does not know that the Münchener, Coburger, Wurzburger, Nürnberger and Pilsener beers are specially brewed and prepared with particular care for export to foreign countries; that these beers command special high prices simply because they are imported and simply because we have enough ignorant cranks here who run down domestic beers and praise the others whether they are good or not, as long as they come from the other side.

Another correspondent, who signs himself "Anti-Furor Teutonicus," says that "H. W. K. is right as to our American beer, but in the is right as to our American beer, but in

the idea of his immortal Little Nell in "The Old Curiosity Shop" is to be "let or sold" is a fact of considerable interest to all Dickens lovers.

At the time that the novelst was first attracted to his theme by the sight of a poor little girl at Bath, he and his wife, his (and Landor's) blographer, John Forster, and the painter Maclise were on a visit to Walter Savage Landor in that fair city, and the incident is thus referred to in Forster's "Life of Landor":

"It was at a celebration of his birthday in the first of his Bath lodgings, 35 St. James's square, that the fancy which took the form of Little Nell in 'The Old Curiosity Shop' first dawned on the genius of its creator. No character in prose fiction was a greater favorite with Landor. He thought that upon her is a great amount of our American beer, but in the same breath says that a great amount of our beer is sold for imported beer; how could this whether the American brewer ever drinks any beer. He ought to be around a brewer and watch the men enjoy the beer which they help to produce and see how healthy and strong they look and what good appearance. It is they have when luncheon time comes around. No stomach, kidney or liver trouble in sight there! Did you ever see a fat wind drinker? If the brewers did not drink any beer they would not be as rotund and ruddy as they are. "Anti-Furor" believes that the wave of opposition against licensing is due to the sale of impure beer and spirits. Idlifer and wish to say that his wave is largely due to the agitation of a lot of reformed when the content of the sale of impure beer and spirits. In the same breath says that a great amount of our beer is sold for imported beer; how could the same breath says that a great amount of our beer is sold for imported beer; how could the same breath says that a great amount of our beer is sold for imported beer; how could the same breath says that a great amount of under the imported? That speaks for itself. He also assets whether the American brewer ever drinks and watch th and who think that because they don and who think that because they don't know how to use a good and healthful beverage others should also be deprived of it.

Under date of April 8 "G. H. H." writes that on two different occasions he and companion drank beer at road houses which made them both very sick. It probably never occurred to him and his companion that the beer was not at fault at all. It probably was as good a beer when it left the brewery as was ever made anywhere, but the fault may have been with the salcon or hotel keeper, as is very often the case. but the fault may have been with the salcon or hotel keeper, as is very often the case Frequently the beer pipes and air lines of the pressure outfit are sadly neglected, and whenever that is the case the beer standing in or running through the coils will absorb the bad odor of the neglected and unclean beer lines, and when served to the customer the first cry is against the beer instead of against the man who is hendling it.

WILLIAM F. WURSTER.

OBANGE, N. J., April 28.

OBANGE, N. J., April 28. Supreme Court Judges as Pedestrians

From the Washington Herald. Hardly an afternoon passes when the great court has been in session and the weather is good but that a few of the nine Justices hit the broad pave. nent at the Peace Monument and amble in a dignified way up Pennsylvania avenue. They proceed by imposing twos or threes—those who walk. Justices White and Harlan, tall men and large men. topped by high slik hats, are as striking a county as ever parade that way. Justice Holmes and Justice Brewer, equally tall and elegant of attire and even Justice McKenna, a man of little stature the only member of the court with a beard, and Justice Moody sometimes join the judicial pro-

The Chief Justice, however, is not a walker. He rides to and from the Capitol behind a fashlonable span and sometimes looks out of his carriage win dow to behold Justice Harlan in the rear seat of street car, ruminating over a fresh chew of tobacco Justices Harlan and Brewer are great street car patrons. Both five far uptown, and when they have walked as far as they like board a passing car and take chances on getting a seat or joining the strap hangers.

Eight Years of National Banking.

Between March 14, 1900, and March 31, 1900 of our national banks was 3,147, or 87 per cent in capital there was an increase of \$304,056,880, 49.3 per cent.; in circulation secured by bonds \$412,459,541, or 190.6 per cent.; in circulation se cured by bonds or lawful money, \$442,004,825, o Distribution of new banks in the eight years:

Number, Captio Middle Western States. 967,412,50 Southern States..... 647 48,428,500 Eastern States. Western States. Pacific States and Territories. 256 17,228,800 New England States..... Hawaii and Porte Rico..... 200,000 Condition of 6,698 banks on February 14, 1908: Capital stock pald up...... \$905,549.75 Surplus.... Undivided profits 188,487,74 Individual deposits..... Total resources..... .8,396,871,94

Names for Measure of Beer. From the London Standard.

Considerable amusement was caused at Dover on Thursday by the hearing of a case involving a censed victualler's right to serve customers with what is known in Kent as a "two of ale." The town clerk said he understood that it was the custom in a good many parts of the country to sell the quantity of liquor such as was known in Dover as a "two of ale," and in other parts of the country as a "blue" of beer, a "schooner" of ale, or a "long ver." all of which had been held to be illegal Dr. Hardman, for the defence, dwelt on the gene allty all over the country of serving the "two of aie" under its, different names and urged that it was largely appreciated by the public. The Magis trates held that the law had been broken and im posed a fine.

Are the Messages to Be Continued? TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Is there any truth in the report that after he leaves office President Roosevelt is to be employed to write the editorials for the Evening Journal? NEW YORK, April 29.

Precedent.

Knicker- Where are you going to move! ocker-Don't know; the janitor will pick out his successor.